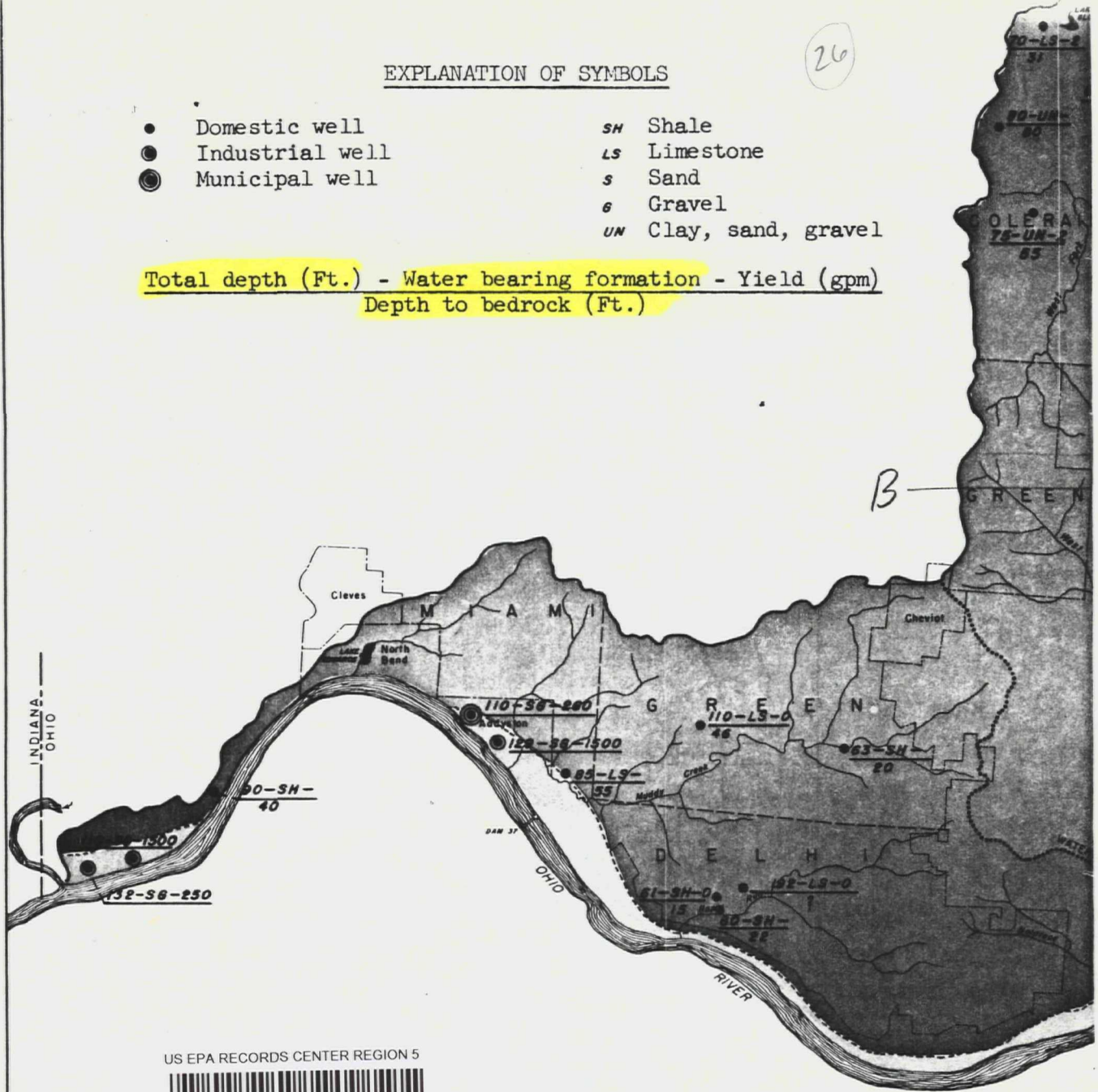


# EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- Domestic well
- Industrial well
- ⊙ Municipal well

- SH Shale
- LS Limestone
- S Sand
- G Gravel
- UN Clay, sand, gravel

Total depth (Ft.) - Water bearing formation - Yield (gpm)  
Depth to bedrock (Ft.)



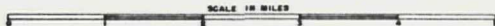
US EPA RECORDS CENTER REGION 5



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## MAP OF THE MILL CREEK BASIN AND ADJACENT OHIO RIVER TRIBUTARIES SHOWING AVAILABILITY OF UNDERGROUND WATER

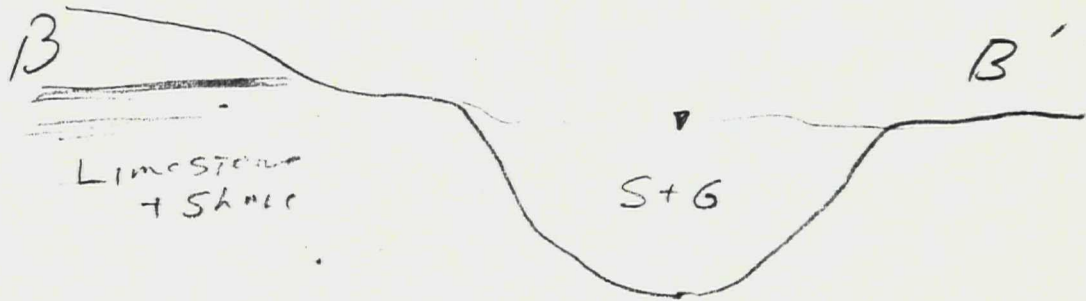
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Hypothetical



# LEGEND

AREAS IN WHICH YIELDS OF 500 TO 1000 GALLONS PER MINUTE MAY BE DEVELOPED



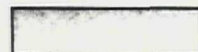
Thick deposits of permeable sand and gravel underlying relatively thin layers of fine sand and clay. Yields from drilled wells depend upon the amount of infiltration which may be induced from the Ohio River.

AREAS IN WHICH YIELDS OF 100 TO 500 GALLONS PER MINUTE MAY BE DEVELOPED



Permeable sand and gravel deposits interbedded in thin to thick clay. Yields depend upon the amount of recharge available to the deeper gravels in the northern portion of the valley and the ability of the aquifer to transmit water to the pumped areas.

AREAS IN WHICH YIELDS OF MORE THAN 5 GALLONS PER MINUTE MAY BE DEVELOPED



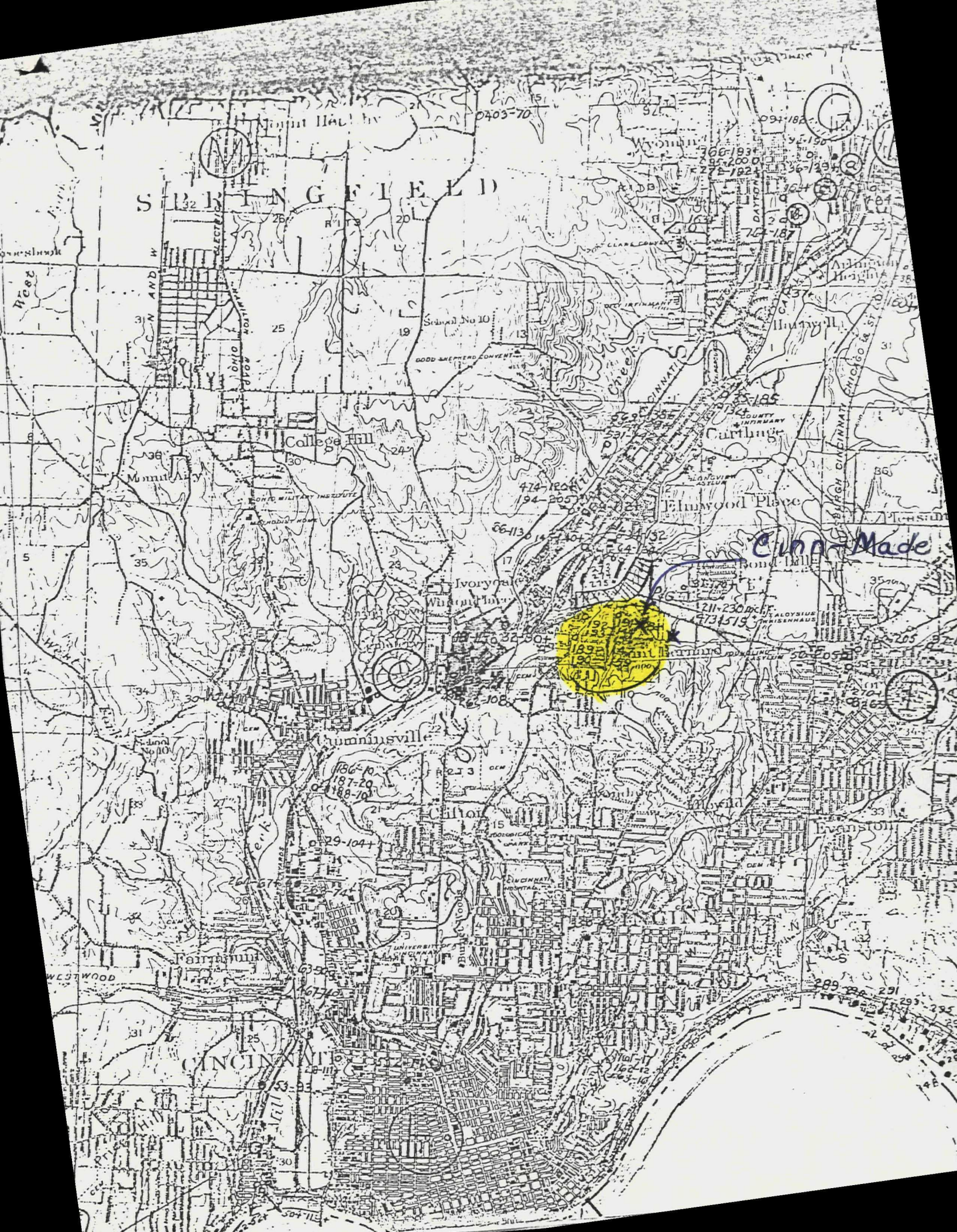
Relatively thick glacial deposits consisting basically of clay interbedded with water-bearing lenses of sand and gravel.

AREAS IN WHICH YIELDS OF LESS THAN 5 GALLONS PER MINUTE MAY BE DEVELOPED



Alternating beds of limestone and calcareous shale beneath shallow glacial drift. Water occurs mainly in local lenses of sand and gravel in drift or along bedding planes of the bedrock. Farm and domestic supplies may be available at shallow depth; dug wells and cisterns are a common source of supply.





# SPRINGFIELD

Cinn-Made

College Hill

Elmwood Place

Summitville

Clifton

CINCINNATI